

## 23andMe genetic regions updated in 2021



### 23andMe said:

"Ashkenazi Jewish people settled in Central and Eastern Europe in the late Middle Ages, but their modern descendants remain genetically more similar to other Jewish populations than to their European neighbors, reflecting shared western Asian origins. In the twentieth century, many Ashkenazi Jewish people immigrated to Israel or to the Americas in search of greater cultural and religious acceptance. Today, over five million ethnic Ashkenazi Jewish people live in the U.S. Although not a

country or region, they have their own reference population in Ancestry Composition because Ashkenazi Jews are so genetically distinct."

...

It certainly looks odd that when the people of the entire world have a geographic location assigned to them as their geographic origin, they have come up with this silly notion to just show us a picture of a temple for the Ashkenazi Jews origin.

These are a bunch of disgusting lies and the 23andMe folks should be ashamed. If the Ashkenazi is of West Asian origin, why not assign him his West Asian origin? But 23andMe have consistently placed the Ashkenazi origin in Europe and now because they are under pressure not to show the Ashkenazi originating in Europe, they engaged in sickening lies. What will they do with the genetic origins map you see below that they presented to the public a few years ago - which by the way - within a few months - they also got it deleted?

There is very excessive fear in the Ashkenazi community that if more and more people get to know that their DNA does confirm that their genetic link to the Middle East is always at 0% and so people may begin to have serious doubts if what they were told in the past that the European Jews were returning home to Palestine was true.

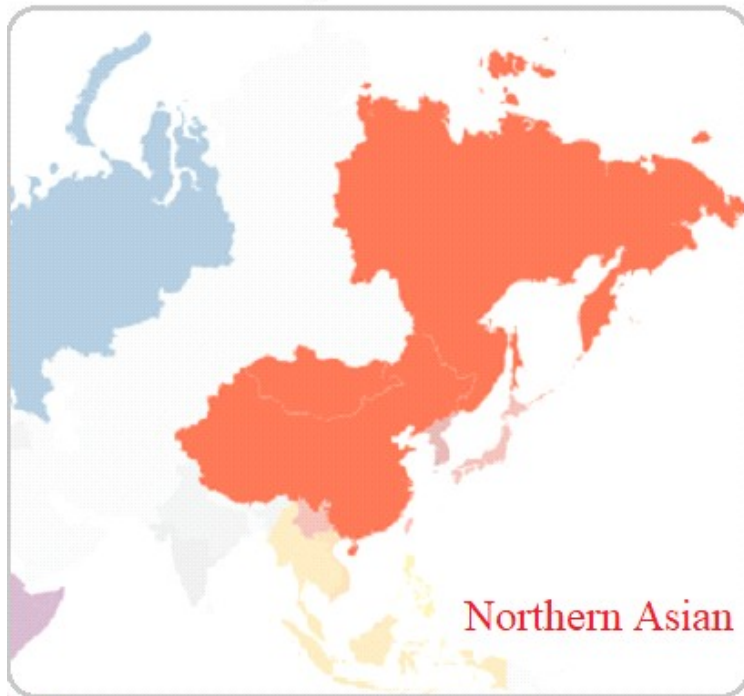


Here is the link for the above picture so that you know it was posted by 23andMe. They did delete it but we are lucky that it was already archived: <https://bit.LY/3zXliae>



The first humans to reach the New World populated much of North, Central, and South America within just a few thousand years following their arrival from northeast Asia around 15,000 years ago. Despite drastic population losses over the past 500 years as a result of exposure to Old World diseases and genocide at the hands of European colonizers, the genetic legacy of these early American trailblazers persists to this day, primarily in Central and South America.

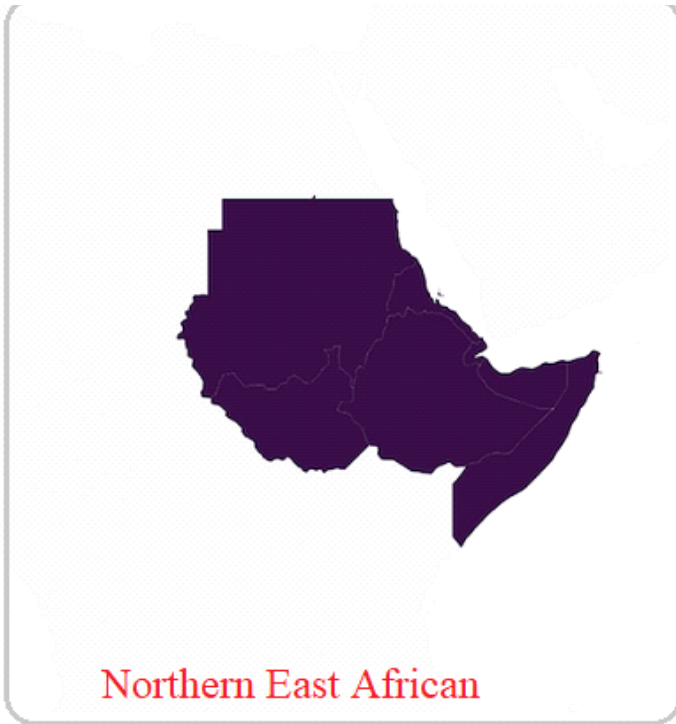




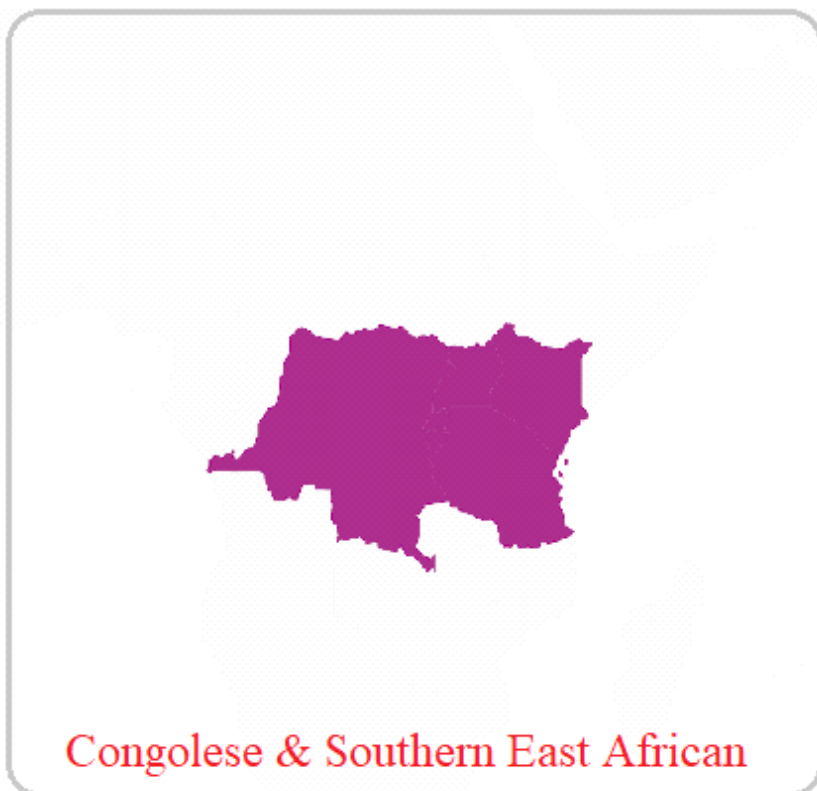
Northern Asian ancestry reflects a history of rapid, widespread human migrations across the vast Central Asian plains, and along the plateaus and waterways of Siberia.



European colonization and the Atlantic slave trade, West Africans were united under a series of powerful empires, resulting in broad similarities in music, clothing, art, and cuisine. A gradient of genetic similarity extending from Senegal to Nigeria reflects a richly complex population history in a region home to over 350 million people who form hundreds of distinct ethnic groups.



Northeast Africa, which here spans from Sudan in the northwest to Ethiopia and Somalia in the southeast, is home to both Afro-Asiatic and Nilo-Saharan ethnolinguistic groups. The entire region has a rich history of genetic and cultural exchange between indigenous East Africans and immigrants from the Arabian Peninsula.

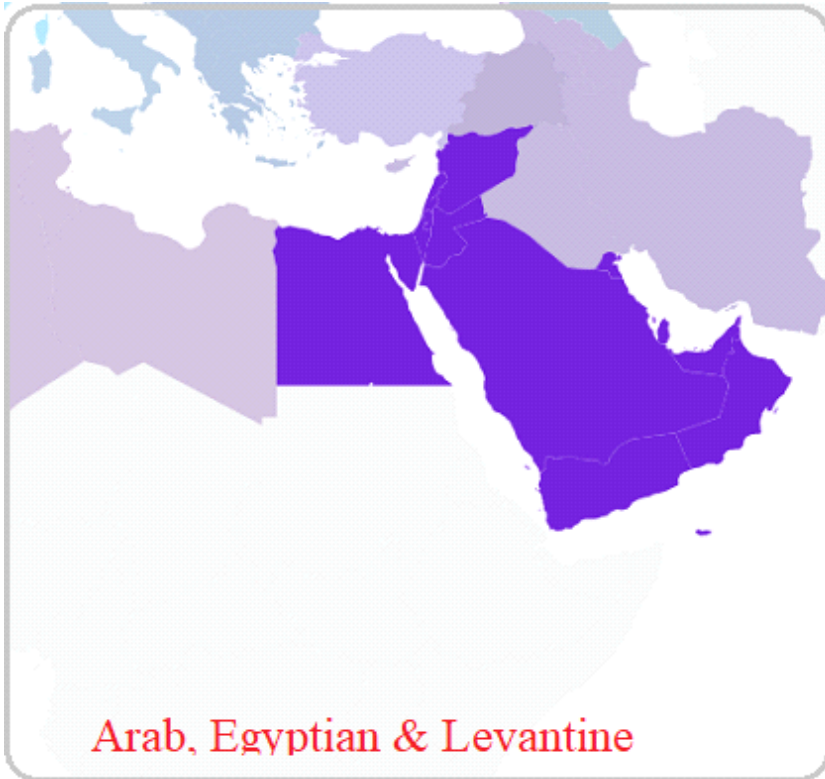


Starting around 3,000 years ago, Bantu speakers carried metallurgy and agriculture from the highlands of Nigeria and Cameroon in two major streams – one southward and one eastward – resulting in ancestry that transcends geopolitical borders. “Bantu” is a term widely used to describe the largest of Africa’s ethnolinguistic families.



**African Hunter-Gatherer**

African hunter-gatherer populations — including the Pygmy and San peoples of central and southern Africa — represent some of the oldest and most genetically distinct branches in the human family tree. The historically semi-nomadic San peoples of the Kalahari and the closely-related Khoe herders in Namibia, Botswana and South Africa, speak languages characterized by click consonants rarely found in other language families. Pygmy peoples of the central African rainforests, on the other hand, have lost their distinct linguistic heritage, but have preserved many unique cultural traditions.



**Arab, Egyptian & Levantine**

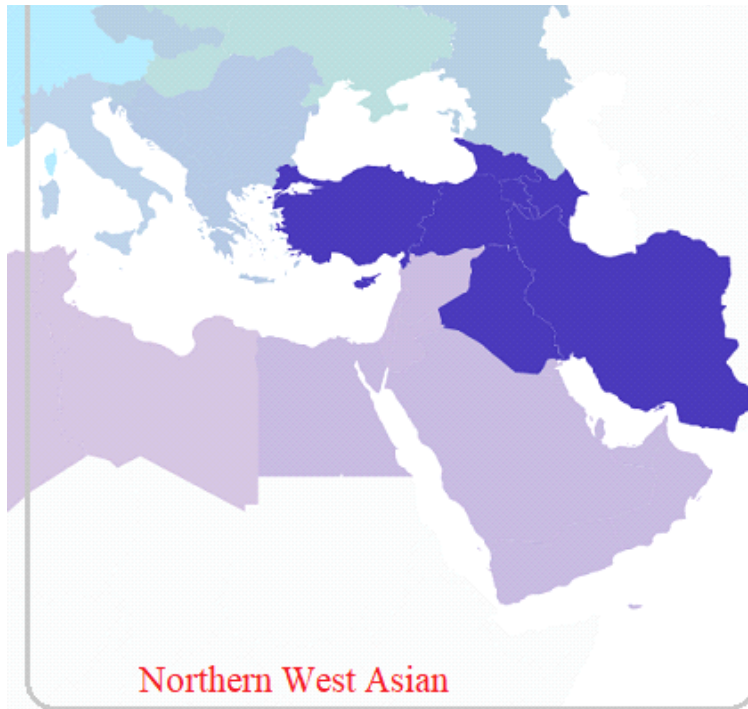
The region bordering the Red Sea and the eastern Mediterranean has served as an important crossroads of human migration out of Africa over the last 100,000 years. More recently, the Arab conquests of Egypt and the Levant have reinforced this shared genetic heritage.



This dataset includes people of Algerian, Libyan, Moroccan, Mozabite, Tunisian descent. We experimented with different groupings of populations to find combinations that we could distinguish with high confidence. As we obtain more data, populations will become easier to distinguish, and we will be able to report on more populations in the Ancestry Composition Report.

**North African**

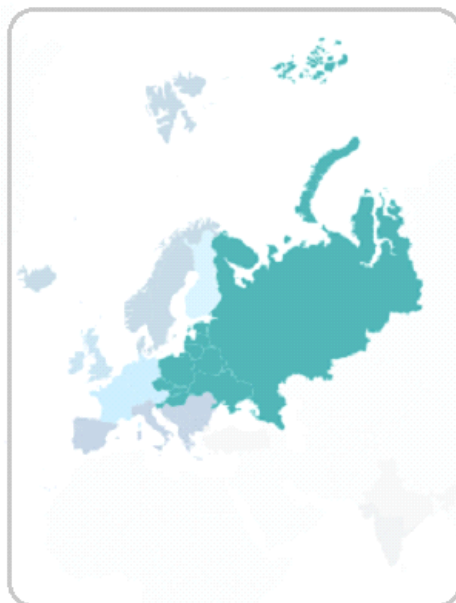




Roughly bounded by Anatolia in the east to Iran in the west, northern West Asia has a shared genetic heritage going back tens of thousands of years. Domestication of grains and livestock emerged 11,000 years ago in this region, sparking the agricultural revolution that spread to parts of Europe, Africa, and other parts of Asia.

Anatolian, Cypriot, Iranian, Caucasian & Mesopotamian

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### Eastern European

Europe was heavily influenced by Imperial (and then Soviet) Russia, but the genetic heritage of Eastern Europe traces back to peoples living southeast of the Baltic Sea as well as to a more recent influx of Slavic-speaking peoples from north of the Black Sea. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, millions of Eastern Europeans migrated west in search of economic opportunity. In the United States, Eastern European ancestry is most common in the Midwest. The Eastern European population has the following recent ancestor locations:

Poland - Belarus - Czech Republic - Estonia - Hungary - Latvia - Lithuania - Russia - Slovakia - Slovenia - Ukraine





**Southern Europe**, which includes the Iberian, Italian, and Balkan peninsulas as well as the island of Malta, is a region defined in great part by the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean has provided transportation routes, keeping these regions connected culturally and genetically.

Greek & Balkan - Italian - Sardinian - Spain & Portugal - Broadly Southern European



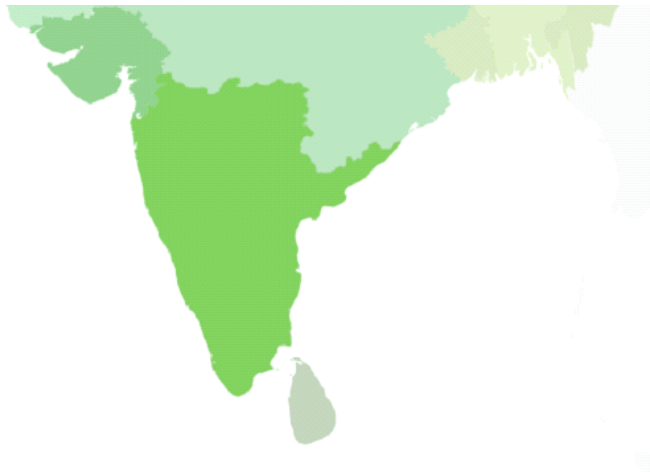
**Northwestern Europeans** are represented by people from as far west as Ireland, as far north as Norway, as far east as Finland, and as far south as France. These countries rim the North and Baltic Seas, and have been connected throughout much of history by those waters.



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The people of northern India, Pakistan, and Central Asia have a shared genetic history influenced by the southward migration of peoples from Central Asia around 4,000 years ago.



Southern Indian Subgroup

The marriage restrictions imposed by a millennia-old caste system in India have resulted in a unique genetic landscape. There are many genetic clusters within India formed by caste, including groups in both northern and southern India who identify as Brahmin. Of these many groups, we were able to identify a genetic signature that reaches high levels among people with ancestry from southern India who say they are Brahmin. This group, labeled “Southern Indian Subgroup,” was probably identified in our Ancestry Composition analysis because members of these communities migrated to the United States at higher rates than others and are therefore more genetically represented in the 23andMe customer database. In the future, we hope to identify additional genetic communities within India that are more representative of the population as our database grows.



Southern South Asian

The genetic similarity within southern South Asia may be due in part to migrations of Dravidian-speaking peoples within the past few thousand years.



From the expansive plains of central Asia to the islands of eastern Indonesia, the people of China and Southeast Asia share genetic similarities dating back to the arrival of humans in the region over 40,000 years ago.



The people of Japan and the Korean Peninsula share a genetic heritage that dates back to the first arrival of Stone Age hunter-gatherers from Siberia, and to later migrations of Iron Age rice farmers from the south.

Japanese & Korean



